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by the leading nations in carrying out this policy. Under the general headings of commodities, capital, and labor, both the positive and the negative measures of protectionism are described in turn. This involves an account of such devices as import and export duties, bounties, freight-rate discrimination, administrative regulations as to food inspection, the letting of contracts, taxation, etc., shipping regulations, and the various methods of controlling the international movement of capital and labor.

Part III. is a summary estimate of the possible results to be secured by the negative and positive measures when applied to commodities, labor, and capital as described in the preceding part.

The volume will be chiefly valuable as a general presentation of a subject, too much neglected by American writers, which is bound to attract greater attention in the immediate future. More particularly the second part will be useful, for few people realize the wide extent of the measures already adopted by various countries in carrying out this policy. But as a theoretical discussion of the economic soundness and political wisdom of the policy as a whole it is inadequate. Though the author is discriminating and suggestive in pointing out the limitations to the effectiveness of the various specific measures employed in carrying out the policy, yet he appears to assume rather than to try to prove the desirability of the policy as a whole. The premises upon which this assumption rests are neither carefully stated nor thoroughly examined, and the effects of some of the specific measures discussed upon the total productive capacity of a nation, to say nothing of the ultimate welfare of the people, are insufficiently analyzed.

CHESTER W. WRIGHT.

*Europe in the Nineteenth Century: an Outline History.* By E. LIPSON, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. (London: A. and C. Black; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. iv, 298.)

IN writing his account of nineteenth-century Europe, Mr. Lipson has laid down hard-and-fast restrictions to which he has adhered somewhat closely. His treatment is purposely concise, topical, and analytical, rather than chronological. His point of view is internal, not international.

The first six chapters describe the development of France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, 1815-1870, Russia, 1815-1916, and the Balkans from the earliest times to the twentieth century. Chapter VII. is descriptive of the evolution of the European "concert", beginning with the Holy Roman Empire. Chapter VIII. is entitled the New Era (1871-1914). The purpose of this is to portray the ascendancy of Germany after 1870, the formation of the alliances, and the events leading to the World War of 1914. The last he organizes under two headings, the Eastern Question and the *Weltpolitik* of Germany.

The analytical purpose of the author is evident in every chapter, typified, for example, by chapter I. on Reaction and Revolution in France (1815-1870). The account is built around the text, "Napoleon bequeathed to his successors the problem of reconciling two divergent aims: the establishment of a form of government acceptable to France combined with the pursuit of a policy acceptable to Europe" (p. 1). In the main, Mr. Lipson's interest is in politics, parties, and officials. His style is generally smooth, although a few infelicitous expressions unexpectedly appear. Unhappy, for example, is the figure of speech on page 166: "But the constitutionalists equally recognized that the principles of their faith, 'Liberty, Equality, and Humanity', would continue to bear barren fruit. . . ." The arrangement is sometimes confusing. At the beginning of chapter V., on the Unity of Italy, to mention but one case, a treatment which is apparently strictly chronological carries the reader alternately forward and backward, between 1815 and 1846, in such a way as to detract seriously from the smooth development of the account. On the other hand, some passages are unusually suggestive and clear, like that concerning the effects of "the awakening of the nationalities" (p. 288 ff.).

The brevity of the book, as compared with other recent discussions of the same subject, has been brought about by some notable omissions. Substantially no space is given to England or to minor states like Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries; the Industrial Revolution and, in general, the social and economic parts of the story, are given only slight attention—much less than in most of the later books; little emphasis is placed upon European history since 1870, except as connected with the outbreak of the war. It seems, also, to have been part of the author's plan to give scant attention to the expansion of Europe into Asia, Africa, and the "seven seas". Some of these omissions seem to the reviewer so important as to raise the question whether Mr. Lipson was wise in confining himself in such narrow limits. Undoubtedly they seriously lessen the value of the book to one who wishes a general view of recent European development.

An extremely pleasant characteristic of the book is the calm, historical temper with which Mr. Lipson has approached those parts of his subject that deal with the present war. He avoids the temptation to deal with the Balkan question and the history of the Balkan states with reference to the present struggle only (p. 183). He refrains from passing judgment on the wisdom of the foreign policy of Germany during the last quarter-century, on the ground that "all judgment pronounced in the heat of conflict must lay itself open to the reproach of partiality" (p. 282). And he suggestively remarks, in relation to the partition of Africa and its effect on the war, "Germany had as much, or as little, claim as her neighbours to a share in the white man's burden—and 'the white man's plunder'" (p. 284). Possibly the American reader will find most satisfaction in the texts, or topic sentences like that, already

mentioned, which opens the first chapter. Some of them are almost epigrammatic, many of them are suggestive and illuminating.

As an example of the book-maker's art, the volume reflects war conditions in the unsubstantial character of the binding. There are no bibliographies and the index is inadequate. The maps do not compare favorably with the best of recent publications on nineteenth-century Europe.

CHARLES R. LINGLEY.

*Histoire de l'Entente Cordiale Franco-Anglaise: les Relations de la France et de l'Angleterre depuis le XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle jusqu'à Nos Jours.* Par J.-L. de LANESSAN, Ancien Ministre, Ancien Gouverneur Général de l'Indo-Chine. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.] (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1916. Pp. xii, 310.)

THE author of this book, a former minister of the marine and governor-general of Indo-China, has attempted to trace the history of the relations of France and England since the sixteenth century, that is, since the time when they both emerged as independent and organized states, down to the Entente Cordiale whence has come their presence side by side upon the field of battle. Believing that since the reign of Elizabeth England has in her foreign policy always applied three principles: namely, to seek no conquest on the Continent of Europe, to protect the independence of the Netherlands against the ambitions of the great military and maritime powers, and to oppose the establishment of an hegemony over Europe by any power whatever, Mr. Lanessan makes a preliminary examination or survey of England's foreign policy during the three centuries. This survey he considers a necessary preface to the history of the Entente Cordiale, which is his special theme. One hundred and ninety-nine pages are devoted to a description of Anglo-French relations from 1558 to 1890; 120 pages to the period from 1890 to 1915. In the former he appears to have followed a few secondary works such as the histories of Lavissee, Bourgeois, Debidour, Seeley, and Green. The narrative is respectable and to the uninitiated may be useful but it reveals nothing new and gives evidence of no original research. The most useful and interesting part of the book is the final chapter, a long chapter of over a hundred pages.

The alliance signed in 1891 between France and Russia was destined not only to end the isolation in which France had lived since 1870, but to mark the entrance of Europe upon a new phase of her evolution. Fear of Germany, which caused Russia to seek an ally, was in time to be shared by England. The germ of the Entente lay in the increasing perception of the meaning of German leadership in Europe. During the latter years of Bismarck's career England had rather inclined toward the Triple Alliance, doubtless because Bismarck's policy threatened none of her interests, while France and Russia for various reasons aroused